APLC/CONF/2014/WP.18

Third Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

24 June 2014

Original: English

Maputo, 23 - 27 June 2014
Item 7 of the agenda
Review of the operation and status of the Convention

Draft
Review of the operation and status of the Convention on the prohibition of the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines and on their destruction, 2010-2014

Part VI

Submitted by the President of the Third Review Conference

Annexes

Annex I

States that have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention

[To be completed]

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Annex II

Stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed and waiting to be destroyed

Table 1
Stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported destroyed by the States Parties since the Cartagena Summit

State Party	*Up to 2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Up to 2014*	*Total destroyed*
Afghanistan	486'226						486'226	486'226
Albania	1'683'860						1'683'860	1'683'860
Algeria	147'050						147'050	147'050
Angola	81'045						81'045	81'045
Argentina	99'968						99'968	99'968
Australia	134'621						134'621	134'621
Austria	116'000						116'000	116'000
Bangladesh	189'227						189'227	189'227
Belarus	552'033	1'812	11'520				13'332	565'365
Belgium	435'238						435'238	435'238
Bosnia and Herzegovina	461'634						461'634	461'634
Brazil	27'852						27'852	27'852
Bulgaria	890'209						890'209	890'209
Burundi	664						664	664
Cambodia	105'539						105'539	105'539
Cameroon	500						500	500
Canada	92'551						92'551	92'551
Cape Verde								1'516
Chad							5'727	5'727
Chile	299'219						299'219	299'219
Colombia	19'026						19'026	19'026
Congo	5'136						5'136	5'136
Croatia	199'271						199'271	199'271
Cyprus	48'916						48'916	48'916
Czech Republic	324'412						324'412	324'412
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4'487						4'487	4'487
Denmark	269'351						269'351	269'351
Djibouti	1'188						1'188	1'188
Ecuador	262'272						262'272	262'272
El Salvador	7'549						7'549	7'549

State Party	*Up to 2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Up to 2014*	*Total destroyed*
Ethiopia	60'314						60'314	60'314
Finland				220'455	744'891		965'346	965'346
France	1'098'485						1'098'485	1'098'485
Gabon	1'082						1'082	1'082
Germany	1'700'000						1'700'000	1'700'000
Greece	225'962	388'920					388'920	614'882
Guinea	3'174						3'174	3'174
Guinea-Bissau	11'654						11'654	11'654
Honduras	7'441						7'441	7'441
Hungary	356'884						356'884	356'884
Indonesia	12'312						12'312	12'312
Iraq			645				645	645
Italy	7'112'811						7'112'811	7'112'811
Japan	1'000'089						1'000'089	1'000'089
Jordan	92'342						92'342	92'342
Kenya	35'774						35'774	35'774
Kuwait	91'432						91'432	91'432
Lithuania	4'104						4'104	4'104
Luxembourg	9'522						9'522	9'522
Malaysia	94'721						94'721	94'721
Mali	5'627						5'627	5'627
Mauritania	26'053						26'053	26'053
Mauritius	93						93	93
Mozambique	37'818						37'818	37'818
Namibia	4'936						4'936	4'936
Netherlands	260'510						260'510	260'510
Nicaragua	133'435						133'435	133'435
Niger	113						113	113
Norway	160'000						160'000	160'000
Peru	338'356						338'356	338'356
Poland								
Portugal	271'967						271'967	271'967
Republic of Moldova	12'892						12'892	12'892
Romania	1'075'074						1'075'074	1'075'074
Serbia	1'404'819						1'404'819	1'404'819
Sierra Leone	956						956	956
Slovakia	185'579						185'579	185'579
Slovenia	168'899						168'899	168'899
South Africa	312'089						312'089	312'089

State Party	Up to 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Up to 2014	Total destroyed
Spain	849'365						849'365	849'365
Sudan	10'566						10'566	10'566
Suriname	146						146	146
Sweden	2'663'149						2'663'149	2'663'149
Switzerland	3'850'212						3'850'212	3'850'212
Tajikistan	3'029						3'029	3'029
Tanzania	22'841						22'841	22'841
Thailand	335'848						335'848	335'848
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	38'921						38'921	38'921
Tunisia	17'575						17'575	17'575
Turkey	2'230'471	707'742	22'716				730'458	2'960'929
Turkmenistan	6'631'771						6'631'771	6'631'771
Uganda	6'383						6'383	6'383
Ukraine	756'216	147'683	6'480	17'420	280'000	572	452'155	1'208'371
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2'401'324						2'401'324	2'401'324
Uruguay	1'811						1'811	1'811
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	47'189						47'189	47'189
Yemen	78'000						78'000	78'000
Zambia	3'345						3'345	3'345
Zimbabwe	4'092						4'092	4'092
Total	43'214'617	1'246'157	41'361	237'875	980'000	572	2'550'284	45'772'716

Table 2
Previously unknown stockpiled anti-personnel mines destroyed by the States Parties

State Party	Up to 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Up to 2014	Total destroyed
Afghanistan	62'498							62'498
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14'073							14'073
Bulgaria	12							12
Burundi		117	76				193	193
Cambodia	98'132							98'132
Chad	1'211							1'211

State Party	*Up to 2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*	*Up to 2014*	*Total destroyed*
Congo	4'000							4'000
Côte d'Ivoire				1'526			1'526	1'526
Ecuador	1'001							1'001
Guinea-Bissau								
Niger	1'772							1'772
Philippines			334				334	334
Uganda	120							120
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				1'248			1'248	1'248
Total	182'819	117	410	2'774			3'301	186'120

Table 3
Stockpiled anti-personnel mines reported as remaining to be destroyed by the States Parties

State Party	*Mines to be destroyed*[1]
Belarus	3'356'636
Finland	55'1812
Greece	953'285
Poland	16'957
Ukraine	5'434'676
Total	9'816'735

[1] Sources: Article 7 reports, statements made by the States Parties during the meetings of the Standing Committee on Stockpile Destruction and other information provided by the States Parties.
[2] Source: Article 7 report submitted in 2014.

Annex III

Anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for permitted purposes

Table 1
Anti-personnel mines reported retained by 75 States Parties for purposes permitted by Article 3 of the Convention

State Party	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Algeria	6000	5970	5970	5970	5970	5970
Angola		2512		1439	1304	
Argentina	1268	1142	1046	867	857	857
Australia	6785	6947	6927	6788	3134	1264
Bangladesh	12500			12500	12500	
Belarus	6030	6030	6030	6030	6022	6022
Belgium	3245	3204	3100	3041	2569	
Benin[1]						
Bhutan					490	490
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2590	2255	1985	1624	1460	
Botswana				1019		
Brazil	10986	10051	8976	7913	6587	5251
Bulgaria	3682	3672	3672	3672	3672	3557
Burundi	4	4		4	4	
Cambodia	0	0	0	1118	1190	Unclear
Cameroon	1885					
Canada	1939	1935	1921	1921	1921	1909
Cape Verde	120					
Chile	4083	3346		3228	3012	2925
Congo	322					
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0			290	
Croatia	6038	5954	5848	5775	5717	5714
Cyprus	1000	500	500	500	500	500
Czech Republic	2543	2497	2473	2443	2360	2301
Denmark	1998	1950	1893	1879	1832	1820
Djibouti[2]						
Ecuador	1000	1000	910	905	900	100
Eritrea[3]	109	172	172	172	101	

[1] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2008, Benin indicated that it retains 16 mines under Article 3.

[2] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2005, Djibouti indicated that it retains 2906 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

State Party	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ethiopia	303	303	303	303		
Finland				16500	16500	16500
France	4144	4017	4017	3941	3956	3958
Gambia	0	100		100	100	
Germany	2437	2261	2201	2130	2111	1880
Greece	7224	6158	6158	6158	6158	6142
Guinea-Bissau	9	9	9			
Honduras6						
Indonesia	4978	2454	2454		2454	
Iraq	86	535	1421	793	87	
Ireland	67	66	64	62	61	
Italy	689	674	669	643	633	628
Japan	3320	2976	2675	2419	2161	1930
Jordan	950	900	850	900	850	850
Kenya7						
Mali8						
Mauritania	728	728	728	728	728	728
Mozambique	1963	1943		1683	1363	
Namibia	1734	1634				
Netherlands	2413	2214	2021	1830	1750	1557
Nicaragua	1004	963	448		448	
Nigeria	3364	3364	3364	3364		
Peru	4047	2060	2040	2040	2015	2015
Portugal	760	697	694	694	694	694
Romania	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	
Rwanda9						
Senegal	28	28	28	37	37	50
Serbia	3589	3159	3159	3149	3149	
Slovakia	1422	1422	1372	1272		
Slovenia	2991		2978	2982	2980	361
South Africa	4356	4356	4355	4356	4367	576

[5] In its reports submitted in 2010 and 2012, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 172 mines retained for training were inert. In its report submitted in 2013, Eritrea indicated that 71 of the 101 mines were inert.

[6] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2007, Honduras indicated that it retains 815 anti-personnel for the purposes permitted under Article 3.

[7] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2008, Kenya indicated that it retains 3,000 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

[8] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2005, Mali indicated that it retains 600 anti-personnel mines for the purposes permitted under Article 3.

[9] In its report submitted in 2003, Rwanda indicated that the 101 mines declared under Article 3 had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes.

State Party	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Spain	1797	1735	1729	1718	1710	
Sudan	1938	1938	1938	1938	0	1938
Sweden	7364	7364	7150	7094	6930	6235
Thailand	3638	3626	3466	3374	3350	
Togo[10]						
Tunisia	4980	4980	4910	4890	4840	4770
Turkey	15125	15125	15100	15100	14991	14944
Ukraine	211	187	170	0	605	
Uganda	1764	1764		1764		
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	903	833	673	311	460	371
United Republic of Tanzania	1780					
Uruguay[11]						
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4960	4960	4874	4874		
Yemen	3760	3760	4000	3760	3760	
Zambia	2120	2120	2120	2120	907	
Zimbabwe	550		550	500	450	450

[10] In its report submitted in 2004, Togo indicated that it retains 436 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

[11] In its Article 7 report submitted in 2008, Uruguay indicated that it retains 260 anti-personnel mines under Article 3.

Annex IV

Summary of voluntary information provided by the States Parties on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines

At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that all States Parties will regularly review the number of anti-personnel mines retained for purposes permitted under Article 3 of the Convention to ensure that it constitutes the minimum number absolutely necessary for these purposes and destroy all those exceeding that number. It was agreed that all States Parties will annually report, on a voluntary basis, on the plans for and the actual use of anti-personnel mines retained, explain any increase or decrease in the number of retained anti-personnel mines.

State Party	*Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines*
Angola	In 2013, Angola reported that it retained 1,304 anti-personnel mines, 1,208 fewer mines than in 2010. Anti-personnel mines retained are used by the Angolan Armed Forces for the purposes of development and training, and mines for instruction have been provided to National Institute for Demining and other different mine action operators to instruct on manual, mechanic and canine systems.
Argentina	Argentina retains 857 anti-personnel mines, 411 fewer mines than in 2009. 635 anti-personnel mines are retained by the Argentinian army and 222 by the Institute of Scientific and Technical Investigation for Defence to use for the "Mine Destruction Systems without Explosives" project.
Australia	Australia retains 1,264 anti-personnel mines, 5,521 fewer mines than in 2009. Australia indicated that it views the retention of anti-personnel mines as essential for Australian Force training requirements, including the destruction and disposal of anti-personnel mines, mine awareness and countermine training and to undertake research into the effects of anti-personnel mines. Stocks are now centralised, with small numbers in ammunition depots throughout Australia to support regional training by Engineer units. Training is primarily conducted by the School of Military Engineering (Sydney, Australia). Stock holdings are regularly reviewed and where stock is not required it is marked for disposal. After the2013 review, a significant portion of stock was destroyed.
Belarus	Belarus retains 6,022 anti-personnel mines, 8 fewer mines than in 2009.
Belgium	In 2013, Belgium reported that it retained 2,569 anti-personnel, 676 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained for the purpose of education and training of EOD specialists and deminers with live ammunition as well as for demolition exercises in order to reduce the quantities of mines in the Armed Forces possession. In 2011, mines were used for the operational training of the Engineer Combat Unit deminers and t train military former combat units in mine risk education.
Bhutan	Bhutan retains 490 anti-personnel mines, 4,001 fewer mines than in 2007. Anti-personnel mines were used for all officers and troops to be given basic and specialised trainings in mine clearance and the removal of improvised explosive devices.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	In 2013, Bosnia and Herzegovina reported that it retained 1,460 anti-personnel mines, 930 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines were

State Party	Information provided on the estimated figure on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines
a	used for mine detection dog training and training polygons in demining areas.
Brazil	Brazil retains 5,251 anti-personnel mines, 5,731 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained for military training purposes, to allow the Brazilian military armed forces to adequately participate in international demining activities and for the purpose of training in mine detection, clearance and destruction.
Bulgaria	Bulgaria retains 3,557 anti-personnel mines, 125 fewer mines than in 2009.
Cambodia	Cambodia retains INSERT NUMBER anti-personnel mines, INSERT NUMBER fewer mines than in 2009. CLARIFY SITUATION
Canada	Canada retains 1,909 anti-personnel mines, 30 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained to study the effect of blast on equipment, to train soldiers on procedures to defuse live anti-personnel mines and to demonstrate the effect of landmines.
Chile	Chile retains 2,925 anti-personnel mines, 1,158 fewer mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are used to train deminers of the Chilean army and navy in the detection, deactivation, and destruction of anti-personnel mines.
Côte d'Ivoire	In 2013, Côte d'Ivoire reported that it retained 290 anti-personnel mines. Anti-personnel mines retained will be used to train officers of the Côte d'Ivoire Republican Forces and the Gendarmerie Nationale.
Croatia	Croatia retains 5,714 anti-personnel mines, 324 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel were used during testing and evaluating demining machines on the test polygon in Cerovec, CROMAC-CTDT and by the Training Company of Engineering Regiment in its regular training and education for deminers.
Czech Republic	The Czech Republic retains 2,301 anti-personnel, 242 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Retained anti-personnel mines were used to train and or educate EOD personnel in mine detection, mine clearance and destruction techniques and for additional courses within the framework of preparation to NATO standards for ISAF operations in Afghanistan.
Denmark	Denmark retains 1,820 anti-personnel mines, 170 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained to be used for research and development by the Danish Defence Research Establishment and to be used for training in mine detection.
Ecuador	Ecuador retains 100 anti-personnel mines, 900 fewer than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines have been used in a training course of the National Demining School and Ecuador plans to use 10 anti-personnel mines each year in training and for potential research.
Eritrea	In 2013, Eritrea indicated that it retained 101 anti-personnel mines, 8 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Eritrea also indicated that 71 of these anti-personnel mines are inert.
France	France retains 3,958 anti-personnel mines, 186 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Germany	Germany retains 1,880 anti-personnel mines, 557 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Necessary quantities, types and estimated future requirements in terms of retained anti-personnel mines are reviewed on an annual basis.

State Party	Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines
	Since the Second Review Conference in 2009, some mines were disassembled for use as inert training mines, others were used for different development programmes in mine protection and clearance and some others were destroyed. In 2013, Germany indicated that the latest review of requirements will lead to an additional destruction of 1,300 anti-personnel mines by the end of 2014.
Greece	Greece retains 6,142 anti-personnel mines, 1,082 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained to train soldiers in mine detection and clearance and in canine detection.
Indonesia	In 2013, Indonesia reported that it retained 2,454 anti-personnel mines, 2,524 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Retained anti-personnel mines are used as instruction and teaching materials to further enhance the identification, the detection and the destruction of anti-personnel mines.
Iraq	
Ireland	In 2013, Ireland reported that it retained 61 anti-personnel mines, 6 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. The Irish Defence Forces use live anti-personnel mines in the development and validation of mine render safe procedures, in training personnel for these procedures, in testing and validating mechanical mine clearance equipment and in training personnel in the use of such equipment. Minimum metal content mines are used, as required, in the calibration and testing of mine detection equipment.
Italy	Italy retains 628 anti-personnel mines, 61 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Warfare mines are used for bomb disposals and pioneers training courses.
Japan	Japan retains 1,930 anti-personnel mines, 1,390 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines were and will be used for education and training in mine detection and mine clearance and research and development of mine clearance equipment.
Jordan	Jordan retains 850 anti-personnel mines, 100 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines were used for the purpose of mine detection training for new deminers and mine detection dog teams working on Jordan's northern border demining project.
Mozambique	In 2013, Mozambique reported that it retained 1,363 anti-personnel mines, 600 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. 98 of these mines are inert without explosive and detonators. Three demining operators maintain stocks of anti-personnel mines in Mozambique for the training of deminers and the training and testing of mine detection animals. The Mozambique Defence Forces also retain a stock for training and refresher courses for the Defence Forces Demining Platoon.
Netherlands	The Netherlands retains 1,557 anti-personnel mines, 856 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Nicaragua	In 2013, Nicaragua reported that it retained 448 anti-personnel mines, 556 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Peru	Peru retains 2,015 anti-personnel mines, 2,032 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Portugal	Portugal retains 694 anti-personnel mines, 66 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines are retained and used to train Explosive

State Party	Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines
	Ordnance Disposal teams in mine detection, clearance and destruction techniques and to provide basic mine awareness training to military personnel deployed in international missions.
Senegal	Senegal retains 50 anti-personnel mines, 22 more anti-personnel mines than in 2009. 13 of these mines are fuse-less and are retained by HI in their offices for training needs. 13 anti-personnel are retained by MECHEM to be used for training the dog team and 24 anti-personnel were collected during demining operations or extracted from rebel stocks before their destruction are kept for training at the Military Engineering Training School.
Serbia	In 2013, Serbia reported that it retained 3,140 anti-personnel mines, 440 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Anti-personnel mines retained are planned to be used for personnel training towards possible engagement in United Nations' peace operations, protection equipment testing, and mine detectors.
Slovakia	In 2012, Slovakia reported that it retained 1,272 anti-personnel mines, 150 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Slovenia	Slovenia retains 361 anti-personnel mines, 2,630 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
South Africa	South Africa retains 576 anti-personnel mines, 3,960 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Spain	In 2013, Spain reported that it retained 1,710 anti-personnel mines, 87 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines have been used for the development of the "Advanced Global System to Eliminate Anti-Personnel Mines" and for demining training courses.
Sweden	Sweden retains 6,235 anti-personnel mines, 1,129 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. The Swedish Armed Forces use anti-personnel mines in mine clearance training carried out at the Swedish Demining and EOD centre, providing the deminer with experience of actually clearing live mines.
Thailand	In 2013, Thailand reported that it retained 3,350 anti-personnel mines, 288 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. In 2012, the Thailand Mine Action Centre and the Royal Thai Army conducted a training programme with this course being an integral part of Thailand's continuous plan to increase the number of deminers to accelerate mine clearance operations without compromising safety.
Tunisia	Tunisia retains 4,770 anti-personnel mines, 210 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Turkey	Turkey retains 14,944 anti-personnel mines, 181 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines have been used during the Partnership for Peace Training Centre Mine and EOD course. There are plans to use a minimum of 700 of these mines for the training of staff to be employed for mine clearance along the Syrian border. In addition, an overall reassessment of the number of mines retained for training purposes was being considered.
Ukraine	In 2013, Ukraine reported that it retained 605 anti-personnel mines. While mines retained by Ukraine between 2009 and 2012 decreased from 211 to 0, Ukraine reported anti-personnel mines retained in 2013.
United	The United Kingdom retains 371 anti-personnel mines, 532 fewer anti-

State Party	*Information provided on a voluntary basis on the plans and the actual use of retained anti-personnel mines*
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	personnel mines than in 2009. The United Kingdom retains anti-personnel mines with the objective of identifying the anti-personnel mine threat to the United Kingdom Armed Forces, together with maintaining and improving detection protection, clearance and destruction techniques including for explosive improvised device.
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	In 2012, Venezuela reported that it retained 4,874 anti-personnel mines, 86 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009. Mines are retained for the development of mine detection, clearance and destruction techniques.
Zambia	In 2013, Zambia reported that it retained 907 anti-personnel mines, 1,213 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.Training previously carried out covered mine identification and awareness, minefield marking and layout, detection and destruction techniques for mainly military personnel preparing for United Nations Peace Keeping Operations deployment, combat engineers undergoing mandatory career progression courses, and national and regional military officers undergoing Command and Staff Courses.
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe retains 450 anti-personnel mines, 100 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.

At the Cartagena Summit, it was agreed that States Parties that have maintained under the provision of Article 3, the same number of anti-personnel mines over periods of years, and have not reported on the use of such mines for permitted purposes or on concrete plans for their use, would be encouraged to report on such use and such plans and to review whether these anti-personnel mines are needed and constitute the minimum number absolutely necessary for permitted purposes and to destroy those that are in excess of this number.

Algeria	*Algeria retains 5,970 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2010. In 2009, 6,000 anti-personnel mines were reported retained by Algeria and on 20-21 October 2009, 30 mines were used in testing a system to remotely breach minefields.*
Bangladesh	In 2013, Bangladesh reported that it retained 12,500 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2009.
Benin	In 2008, Benin reported that it retained 16 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Botswana	In 2012, Botswana reported that it retained 1,019 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Burundi	In 2013, Burundi reported that it retained 4 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2004.
Cameroon	In 2009, Cameroon reported that it retained 1,885 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Cape Verde	In 2009, Cape Verde reported that it retained 120 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Colombia	Colombia retains 586 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2009.

Algeria	*Algeria retains 5,970 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2010. In 2009, 6,000 anti-personnel mines were reported retained by Algeria and on 20-21 October 2009, 30 mines were used in testing a system to remotely breach minefields.*
Congo	In 2009, the Republic of Congo reported than it retained 322 anti-personnel mines no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since.
Cyprus	Cyprus retains 500 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines has been reported since 2010. In 2009, 1,000 anti-personnel mines were reported retained by Cyprus and 494 anti-personnel mines were destroyed and 6 transferred for purposes permitted by Article 3.
Djibouti	In 2005, Djibouti reported that it retained 2,996 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Ethiopia	In 2012, Ethiopia reported that it retained 303 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009, and no new information has been provided since.
Finland	Finland retains 16,500 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as when it joined the Convention in 2012. Finland indicated that anti-personnel mines in stockpiles will be transferred in yearly bases to training organisations of the Finnish Defence Forces.
Gambia	In 2013, the Gambia reported that it retained 100 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2010 and no new information has been provided since. Retained anti-personnel mines are in a secured armoury and routine stock checks are conducted. The Gambia Armed Forces is planning to deploy to Mali under ECOWAS and will use the mines during the pre-deployment training.
Guinea-Bissau	In 2011, Guinea Bissau reported that it retained 9 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009 and no new information has been provided since.
Honduras	In 2007, Honduras reported that it retained 815 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Kenya	In 2008, Kenya reported that it retained 3,000 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Mali	In 2005, Mali reported that it retained 600 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Mauritania	Mauritania retains 728 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009.
Namibia	In 2010, Namibia reported that it retained 1,634 anti-personnel mines, 100 fewer anti-personnel mines than in 2009.
Nigeria	In 2012, Nigeria reported that it retained 3,364 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009, and no new information has been provided since.
Romania	In 2013, Romania reported that it retained 2,500 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009, and no new information has been provided since. Anti-personnel mines in regular training cycles for EOD personnel and engineers and for specific preparation of troops leaving to operational theatres.
Rwanda	In 2003, Rwanda reported that it retained 101 anti-personnel mines and that these mines had been uprooted from minefields to be retained for training purposes.

Algeria	*Algeria retains 5,970 anti-personnel mines and no change in the quantity of anti-personnel mines retained has been reported since 2010. In 2009, 6,000 anti-personnel mines were reported retained by Algeria and on 20-21 October 2009, 30 mines were used in testing a system to remotely breach minefields.*
Sudan	Sudan retains 1,938 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009.
Tanzania	In 2009, Tanzania reported that it retained 1,780 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Togo	In 2004, Togo reported that it retained 436 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Uganda	In 2012, Uganda reported that it retained 1,764 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009, and no new information has been provided since.
Uruguay	In 2008, Uruguay reported that it retained 260 anti-personnel mines and no new information has been provided since.
Yemen	In 2013, Yemen reported that it retained 3,760 anti-personnel mines, the same quantity as in 2009.

Annex IV

Contributions received in support of the annual work plans of the Implementation Support Unit, 2010-2014

[To be completed]

Annex V

[To be completed]

Annex VI

Number of beneficiaries of the Sponsorship Programme, 2010-2014

	2010		*2011*		*2012*		*2013*		*2014*	
	Delegates	*2010 States*	*Delegates*	*2011 States*	*Delegates*	*2012 States*	*Delegates*	*2013 States*	*Delegates*	*2014 States*
Intersessional meetings	43	29	49	31	45	29	19	19	11	11
Meetings of the States Parties / Review Conference	48	32	53	34	46	30	28	21		